

THE HERBARIA OF NEW ENGLAND.

MARY A. DAY.

(Continued from page 208).

Collins, James Franklin, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. — Mr. Collins' herbarium, which is chiefly local, was commenced in 1884 and contains about 4700 mounted specimens, including nearly 2000 species of the flowering plants and ferns, and 1600 mosses; also about 2300 unmounted and mostly unnamed mosses.

Conant, Woodbury P., SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS. — The collection of Mr. Conant contains the *Cyperaceae*, *Gramineae*, and *Filices* of North America, and the *Juncaceae* of New England. Mr. Conant has made a specialty of the *Cyperaceae* and *Gramineae* and has most of the North American species of these groups.

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. — Mr. Oscar D. Allen, formerly an instructor at Yale University laid the foundation for this collection, which was continued and enlarged by his son, John Alpheus Allen, who sold his private herbarium to the Station in 1885. This consisted of his collections in Connecticut, Maine, and southern Labrador. The herbarium now numbers about 5000 specimens, and is specially rich in *Saxifraga* and *Salix*, including 69 species and varieties of the latter from the herbarium of Michael Schuck Bebb, the well-known Salicologist; also in *Cyperaceae* from all parts of the world. The Station also possesses a small mycological collection and many of the principal sets of fungi. The herbarium is in charge of Dr. W. C. Sturgis.

Cummings, Clara Emma, WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS. — The herbarium of Miss Cummings consists of about 4000 specimens of lichens and including Decades of North American Lichens distributed by C. E. Cummings, T. A. Williams, and A. B. Seymour; also Lichenes Boreali-Americani, some specimens from Calkins, some from Arnold, and the set from the Harriman Alaskan Expedition. Miss Cummings has sold her collection of mosses to Dr. G. G. Kennedy.

Cutler, Manasseh. — Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the earliest New England writer upon systematic botany, had a large collection of plants both from New England and Ohio, but these were all destroyed by fire.

Dame, Lorin Low, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.— Mr. Dames' collection is specially devoted to the trees of New England; he also has most of the shrubs. His herbarium contains many specimens of the same species showing variations.

Dartmouth College, HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.— This herbarium contains 40000 sheets of phaenogams, foreign species as well as American being represented. It is specially strong in tropical ferns but weak in local flora. It includes the herbaria of Professors Charles Henry Hitchcock and Henry Griswold Jesup. The latter of 3000 or 4000 sheets contains many of Lesquereux' mosses, of Sullivant's hepatics, and of Tuckerman's lichens. The herbarium is in charge of Mr. George R. Lyman.

Davenport, George Edward, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.— In 1875 Mr. Davenport gave his herbarium then containing 116 species of ferns to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston. In May, 1900, it comprised about 700 sheets containing nearly 3200 specimens representing all genera and species of American pteridophyta north of Mexico. It is especially rich in *Cheilanthes* and *Botrychium* — the *ternatum* group of the latter genus alone being represented by some 200 specimens.

Deane, Walter, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. — Mr. Deane's herbarium was started in 1880 and now contains over 36000 sheets. The geographical limit is that of Gray's Manual and the botanical limit the phaenogams and vascular cryptogams. In its early years many American plants outside the Manual region were included but none are incorporated now, also probably one thousand European specimens many of which are plants which have been introduced into America. Many specialists have worked over the plants of their own groups; the 2800 sheets of *Carex*, coming from all parts of North America, having been examined by Professor L. H. Bailey; the *Junci* by Dr. George Engelmann; the genus *Salix* by Mr. M. S. Bebb; the *Umbelliferae* by Drs. Coulter & Rose; the genus *Vitis* by Professor L. H. Bailey; and many miscellaneous plants have been determined by Dr. Gray and Dr. Watson. The Potamogetons, about 700 specimens also from all parts of North America, are unmounted in order to show venation, and until his death were all determined by Dr. Morong who contributed duplicates of nearly all his own material to Mr. Deane's herbarium. Many of the grasses have been examined by Messrs.

Vasey and Scribner. In some genera Mr. Deane has made dissections of the flowers and mounted the parts, either in pockets or on the sheets with the specimens. The genus *Pontederia* is represented in all its forms from the very young stage to late fruiting.

Dewey, Chester. — The Carices belonging to Dr. Dewey and forming his working collection, are now at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, having been included in President Chadbourne's herbarium, which was purchased for this college.

Eames, Edwin H., BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT. — Dr. Eames has accumulated, during the last eleven years, by collecting and exchange work, an herbarium of about 8500 specimens of phaenogams and vascular cryptogams, including about 4200 species. The area represented is eastern North America, including those states crossed by the 100th meridian.

Eaton, Alvah A., SEABROOK, NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Mr. Eaton's herbarium, containing about 2800 specimens (of which 2600 are from the United States and 200 from Europe) consists of phaenogams and vascular cryptogams. The pteridophyta of the United States are well represented, especially the genera *Equisetum* and *Isoëtes*.

Eaton, Daniel Cady, see Yale University.

Eggleston, Willard Webster, RUTLAND, VERMONT. — In 1886, while a student at Dartmouth College, Mr. Eggleston commenced his herbarium. It now contains about 25000 specimens, including some 5000 species. It was commenced with the idea of representing the flora of the region covered by Gray's Manual, but has extended west and south over the United States. It is specially rich in New England plants, Vermont and the White Mountains having the best representation. Mr. Eggleston has attempted to show geographical distribution and many of rarer plants are represented from several stations. Among the New England plants which have been collected in the largest numbers are the *Gramineae*, the genera *Astragalus*, *Crataegus*, *Amelanchier*, *Rubus*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Carex*, *Pycnanthemum*, *Scirpus*, *Eleocharis*, and *Potamogeton*. This herbarium contains much of the material upon which the recently published Flora of Vermont, by Messrs. Brainerd, Jones and Eggleston was based.

Essex County Natural History Society, see Peabody Academy of Science.

Essex Institute, see Peabody Academy of Science.

Fairbanks museum of Natural Science, ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT. — The nucleus of this herbarium was the collection of plants of Dr. A. Blanchard, of Peacham, Vermont, numbering about 2500 sheets, which was purchased in 1889 and placed in the museum building when it was built in 1891. Since then it has been increased by collections of some of the Vermont botanists and now contains about 5100 sheets of phaenogams and cryptogams from both Europe and America.

Faxon, Charles Edward, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASSACHUSETTS. — This herbarium, accumulated by Mr. Faxon and his brother, the late Edwin Faxon, consists almost entirely of New England plants, and contains about 4000 species, and at least 5000 sheets, representing all groups except fungi. It is mounted in folios. Among the specialists who have critically examined and named many of the plants, were Dr. Asa Gray, Mr. M. S. Bebb, and Dr. Geo. Engelmann. In 1898 Mr. Faxon presented to the Gray Herbarium more than eleven thousand duplicates collected by his brother and himself. Of these the bryophytes and thallophytes have since been deposited in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University.

Fernald, Merritt Lyndon, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. — Mr. Fernald began his collection in 1887, and it now numbers not less than 20000 sheets, which are mostly unmounted. The plants, chiefly phaenogams and vascular cryptogams, are arranged in systematic order and are strictly confined to the flora of Maine. The localities chiefly represented are Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and York Counties, with portions of Somerset, Lincoln, Hancock and Franklin Counties. This is the most complete representation in existence of the vascular plants of Maine.

(To be continued.)